MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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ARMPUIS APPRAI FRIDAY, : : AUGUST 13, 1886 FOR PRESIDENT. W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. WM. H. ENGLISH. OF INDIANA

When two years ago the National Gree back-Labor party carried Shelby county by majority of three thousand, the Democrati tive committee did not rush into print and accuse the victors of fraud, violence and general corruption. They attributed the result to one of those periodical uprisings of the people made successful by a combination of fortuitous circumstances. The Democrats did not fling epithets at the National Greenback-Labor party, or attribute the result to fraud and corruption. They submitted grace-fully to defeat, relying on the "sober-second thought of the people." They were conten does the conduct of the National-Greenback-Labor party in defeat contrast with that of announced that the Democrats had carserve the interest of the Radicals, and it will indignation which the people of Shelby county expressed for the "sarcasms" of Gill, the Republican, and author of the falsehoods given as the utterances of "Southern Democrat," is felt for the author of this new batch alsehoods, which pretends to emanate from a of this bogus committee is more injurious t the southern people than Gill's celebrated communication, for the Radical rascal made neral charges, while this address is specific in its false accusations. But, thanks to the courage and patiotism of Major J. J. Busby, the cotton exchange, on Wednesday last, placed the brand of falsehood upon an address which was usued as a campaign document for the Radical party, and to confirm and sustain the falsehoods of Gill. The resolution introduced by Major Busby, and which passed the cotton exchange, was published in yesterday's APPEAL, and is as fol-

Resolved. That while the Memphis cotton ex-change is in no sense a political body, and that while well distinctly disclaim the wish or intention to up-held or condemn any political party, ret, as citizens of Memphis, interested in its business enterprises and commercial prosperity, we deem it due to our establors and friends or all parties, black and white, to say to the public that the charges and swittenests hereinbefore referred to are, so far as we have been able to learn, totally gratuitous and un-founded; and that the recent election was conducted with a stricter observance of law, and with less of violence and disorder, than any that has occurred since the war; and that in this conclusion we believe the calm, dispassionate men of all parties will con-cur.

thing in exposing the falsehoods contained in this address. This body is organised to adterests of Memphis. If the impression should obtain abroad, or even at home, that our city government is in the hands of unprincipled rascals, who carry elections with "open bribery and violence," and "give aid, omfort and support to the repeaters, bullosers and bullies that were hired with Democratic money," the prosperity and great commercial interests of Memphis would be yed, and the cotton exchange simply performed its duty in exposing charges which represent our city as being in the hands of perjured outlaws. The chamber of commerce, the officers of the Taxing-District, the police and fire departments, and every organization in the city ought to unite with the cotton exchange in defending the people of Memphis from calumnies which represent them as no better than Sheridan's banditti of New Orleans, which he proposed to hang. This infamous address says: "The chief of the police department and every policeman was a challenger, in-Taxing-District acted like ward whippers in, and thus all the departments of the city govthe repeaters, to the bulldozers and to the bullies that were hired by Democratic money." This is pretty language to be applied to D. T. Porter, John Overton, C. W. Goyer, Mike lets or bayonets-that of the ballot, which time and talents to the people of Memphis. munity, and amid the filth that has been hero of Gettysburg. Every step which the piled upon them their names stand out as south has taken toward a complete louds. The people of Memphis repose implicit faith in these men, because they know chemes. The record of each man has been distinguished for an elevated tone taken the city from the Slough of Despond and placed it upon the high road to prosperity. Every stone laid in the miles of new streets cries aloud against their slanderer. The miles of sewerage which they have pushed forward, and thus saved Memphis from an epidemic, is a monument to their pond and placed it upon the high road to nity and villainy, be true, they have become in times of peace. In the dark era of ward whippers-in, repeaters, bulldozers and bulhes. This address also accuses some of the best men of Memphis of perjury. It aways: "Bulldozing on the optical wars supported by the best men of Memphis of perjury. It aways: "Bulldozing on the optical wars support to the census office all cases of insane ways: "Bulldozing on the optical wars support to the census office all cases of insane ways: "Bulldozing on the optical wars support to the census office all cases of anylong." ported by Democratic judges on the inside."

It seems that this falsehood has reference to the city judges, and to show who are accused to have been shaken, and the whole fabric threatened with destruction, it was the band of Hancock that placed the first supto a circular to sent to him, has addressed a

J. A. Forrest, J. T. Pettit, M. B. Trezevant, Thomas Coyne, Wm. Harrington, J. J. Du-Bose, W. B. Glisson, James Ralston, L. Lawhorn, R. F. Looney, P. Colligan and A. B. Morrison. This is the list of judges. The reader will see that it is composed of the best citizens of Memphis-men of unimpeachable stegrity. They are as far above the reach of their slanderer as the moon is above the reach of the wolves that howl at it. Yet, because the Democrats triumphed by the same majority which the National-Greenback Labor party triumphed two years ago, they are stig matized with the disgraceful appellation of bulldozers and perjurers. The judges who have thus been assailed should hold a meeting and join the cotton exchange in branding the falsehoods of this address upon themselves and the community. When the peo ple of Shelby county united to avert a comon danger and to prevent the

have so long worked in the interest of Radicalism under different organizations, would not be scrupulously slow to vent their en-venomed malignity upon all who have in the omplishment of their merited discomfiture. But nobody was prepared for the tissue of falsehoods contained in the address which was not published to vindicate the National-Greenback-Labor party, but to furnish the Republican party of the north with fuel to kindle the smoldering embers of sectional

AN IRRECONCILABLE BANK

The New York Bulletin, of Monday, srys of the weekly statement of the banks of that city, that it cannot be reconciled with facts ket. An increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in to wait, to bide their time, and they did not loans is possible, but a loss of \$3,500,000 have long to wait, as the election a week ago fully demonstrates. But how shamefully of about \$1,700,000 national bank notes is not easily accounted for; nor are the heavy payments for customs into the treasury suffi-Democrats. So soon as it was cient to explain a gain of only \$668,900 in specie during a week in which the treasury had \$6,000,000 of gold interest to pay out. years ago, the "campaign committee of the National-Greenback-Labor party of Shelby county" issue an address to the people, favorable by the speculative part of the and, ashamed to father over their own street. The specie imports for the week names the falsehoods it contained, they sent | were over \$900,000, and it was rumored that the contemptible document into the world to a large amount of gold is to be shipped here beg the sympathy and comfort from the Re- from Paris. This gold, however, while it publican party it is receiving. We do not may come to New York is really for Canada. "campaign committee of the National Green- four million dollars loan in Paris at four per back-Labor party of Shelby county," but we cent. The bills for half this are for sale in predict that a majority of them never saw the New York market. But there is no doubt month. The Bulletin adds: "The importaed as a campaign document to sub- tions of specie and bullion at this port during the week ending August 9 h amounts to be industriously used for that purpose. The \$922,575, including \$898,555 gold and \$24,-020 silver. Sin se the first of January, the importations will reach \$6,057,139, consisting of \$2,853,103 gold, \$3,202,957 silver and \$1079 brass and copper coin."

falsehoods, which pretends to emanate from a committee, a majority of whom are incapable of traducing their neighbors and the best men of Shelby county. Indeed the address deal of the kindly feeling which the community at

A KICK FOR THE COTTON EX-CHARGES.

When railroads were started the stage-coach people declared they would ruin the was declared an act of rebellion against Providence, and so on, and so on in thouthe denunciation has been great just in proportion as the change introduced has been valuable. It being the determination of a certain class of minds, if they examined all things, to denounce that which was good, we must expect the institution of the cotton exchange, now become so general, to have its share of change has been invaluable. It has promoted concert of action among cotton men; it has market on the part of the planter; it furnishes us with constant information as to the one and prices in the markets at home and abroad; it has regulated grades; it watches over matters of transportation; it brings buyers and sellers together, and facilitates transactions, while providing means of settling disputes without the vexation and expense of appealing to legal tribunals, These and many other advantages we have similar experience. All this, however, does not avert from them the condemnation of the uninformed and the execration of the prejucredited to the Southern Reveille, of Fort Gibson, Mississippi: "Down with the cotton noney-changers out of the gold-rooms, as Christ kicked them out of the temple, and christianity and honest labor will get such a

the plantations to shout for joy."

boom as will make the pulpits rejoice, and

They have found the rebel soldier in North Carolina who shot Hancock at Gettysburg, stead of a police officer. The officers of the and that man says by the help of God he intends to shoot him again on the second of November-but with a paper bullet. This is ernment gave aid, comfort and support to the determination of all the Confederate soldiers. They intend to shoot General Hancock from head to foot, not with minnie-balls, but with a weapon surer set than bul-Burke, John Gunn, Bob Galloway, W. N. is the freeman's safeguard. A bullet kills a Brown and J. M. Goodbar. These men, at a tyrant, but the ballot kills tyranny. If General Grant is to be believed, the ex Contederate soldiers are truly loyal, and they intend to prove their loyalty by voting for the restoration of fraternal relations begleam beyond the reach of the drifting tween the sections has been bitterly opposed by the Republican party, because the stalwarts know that their sun they are honest, law-abiding, always in will set when they can no longer "fire the sympathy with every righteous cause, the northern heart" and keep alive the embers earnest friends of all just measures, and the of hate that cooks the meat upon uncompromising foe of all dishonest which they subsist. Their trade, their living, their all is staked on the maintenance of the war passions. The southern support which General Hancock is receiving strikes a fatal repulses any charge of dishonor. They have blow at all their hopes and threatens defeat, and they hate the rebels more than ever bememory. But if this bastardined address, know his gallantry as a soldier in times of which bears the impress of political malig- war and his magoanimity and statesmanship nity and villamy, be true, they have become in times of peace. In the dark era of A RELIGIOUS VILLAIN,

the Bounty and Courtesy of the Press and the People of the South Traduces and Denounces them

After the Manner of the Veriest Ingrate that Ever Lived-He Repeats the Lies of "A Southern Democrat," and Emphsizes them as True.

The following letter was addressed to and appeared in the Cleveland Herald of the tenth instant. It is from the pen of a Baptist missionary, or tramp, named Paul Bagley, who ever since the war has been well received and kindly treated by the people of Arkansas, especially by those of the denomination to which he claims to belong. Here in Memphis, where he is as well known as he is across the river, he has long been believed to be a canting, hypocritical dead-beat, who, under cover and cloak of religion, turned a penny or two profitably, and to our knowledge was a dead-heat on all the railroads by courtesy of southern editors, whom we suppose are to consider themselves paid by this traduction of their people and country. Bagley, like others who lie aboutjus, has secured all he can—has gotten all he can out of the all he can—has gotten all he can out of the orange and is trampling on the useless rind. Barley is a liar who no doubt finds his reward for this letter in the fund which Marshal Jewell controls:

shal Jewell controls:

Paul Bagley's Lying Letter.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—The writer is just from Arkaosas and the southwest, over the St. Louis, iron Mountain and Southern to St. Louis, the Wabash to Toledo, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to your city. The solid south is a vivity and must be dealt with as such. It is worse than useless to disguise the fact that it is as solid to day as it was in the days of the Confederacy, and for the accomplishment of the same ends, namely: That they may do as they please, under the cry of State rights, with a race that they once enslay d and now despise. The writer knows whereof he writes, having lived eight years in Arkansas and having traveled extensively with eyes and cars open in the south, and now has to say to you men of the north that the one issue of this campaign is the issue that the south has forced upon the country. "The Solid South." In these three words are embodied the results of their midnight maraudings and noonday assassinations; the overturnings of all their State governments whose murdered constitutions they swore to support as the condition of their readmission into the Union. The blood that they have shed, especially of the evertural properture of the south and you are a public and personal enemy, and if your blood is shed there are none to resist them. It is the peace of the slain upon the battlefields that are left to rot in peace. Open your mount to speak against the dominant personal enemy, and if your blood is shed there are not only those to apologize for but to applicand the red-handed murder. Only last fall in the town of DeWitt, Arkansas county, Arkansas, Martin Billingsley, the postmaster, the leader of the Republican party in the county, and who had un for sheriff and been defeated or counted out, and who had announced his determination to run again next time, was approached by the deputy-sheriff a Democrate and Republican, nor did that crime ever reach the ears of Paul Bagley's Lying Letter.

thority. There are two ways to detest their purpose. One is to send marshals and soldiers enough to give a free and fair ballot to all the Bepublicans of the south, and the solid south is broken at a blow. Another is to meet them at the northern ballot box and vote in the Republican candidate for President, and let them see that their solid south has availed them nothing, and it will fail to pieces.

PAUL BAGLEY.

HANCOCK'S

It was Carefully Considered, and Nothing was

Omitted that was Thought Necessa He had No Right to Anticipate

NEW YORK, August 11.—General Han-ock, whom recent indisposition had tempo-arily secluded from the crowds of pushing land, received a correspondent of the New York Herald, a day or two since, in his private library at home. The special errand of his visitor was to remind the general of the criticisms bestowed upon his letter of accept ance by some Democratic as well as R-pub-

NUE TARIFF. "To what topics do they allude?" asked General Hancock, lighting a cigar and plant-ing himself squarely in an armchair. "To free ships and a revenue tariff."

"To free ships and a revenue tariff."

"There must be some mistake. If you look at the letter you will observe that, in the first place, it distinctly accepts the 'principle enunciated by the convention as those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future.' Further on there is an express recommendation to en ourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our lan-guishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our mer-chants, manufacturers and producers to de-velop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. In so brief a letter," continued the genera, "it seemed to me that a full acceptance of the platform, together with a special emphasis upon the important points defined, was quite

comprehensive statement of your personal views of these subjects might be of great value and advantage at that time."
"I do not think so," responded General Hancock. "I have, it is true, very definite views—clear to my own mind, at least—upon oth the topics you submit and, I trust, upon others which concern the country's welfare It was not without serious deliberation that l concluded that they had no proper place in the letter in which I accepted the great honor conferred on me by a great party. Two con-

The questions of tariff and free ships were so interesting to General Hancock that he did not refrain from a private discussion of them, which was intensely interesting and at the same time most tantalizing to his a word of it.
"No," said he, "I do not propose to supplement my letter of acceptance by any ad-dendum. It is enough that I am cordially in

"But, General, perhaps you are not aware of the importance that attaches to any expression of you's since the letter to General Sher man was published. When one achieves

Sher man was published. When one achieves the repute of an oracle he is not only privileged but expected to speak."

General Hancock smiled rather grimly at this pleasantry. At a later stage of the conversation, when it was suggested to him that in case of his election both congress and the country would expect him to take the initia-

The Insane Outside of Utah the city judges, and to show who are accused of perjury we give below the names of the judges: John Walsh, F. J. Bannos, J. H. Edmondson, Thomas Madden, John Wendel, William Ryan, Simon Green, Tom Boyle, R. C. Malos P. D. Crump, W. D. Stratton, J. C. cayser, Luke Finlay, J. J. Murphy, W. L. Clapp, H. B. Childs, H. M. James, Jacob Weller, action as the harbinger of a new era for our country.

age Mormon. The only difference between us is that we support all our wives and children, baving no more wives than we can properly support, while you officials quarter your brevet wives upon the government and shirk all responsibility for your misgotten offspring. We are to day a more really moral people than you, in every sense of the word. We, the Mormons, are the only sane people in the world." The doctor then consumes numerous pages in giving his history and English practice. He gives his full address and adds, if anyone should desire his valuable services, all he needs to do will be to telegraph.

A WOMAN'S SHAME

venied after the Tide of Many Years Has Passed Away, Uncovering d Leaving It Hare for the Gaze of All.

Millions Dependent upon It, in which President Hayes, Tildon's Cousin and Ben wade's Heirs Have an Interest.

There is now pending in the courts of Ohio a suit involving several millions of dollars in real estate, and which, besides bringing some of the most prominent men'n the country, including President Hayes, Chief-Justice Waite, Judge Tilden and otners, forward as contestants, has an intensely romantic histo-ry connected with it, in which a Maryland family constitute the principal characters. The story, says the Baltimore Sun this mornring, is that some time in the year 1812 a Captain Ford, of this city, was married to one Lovey Buskirt, a widow, formerly Miss Lovey Ward, of Somerset county, Maryland. Shortly after his marriage Captain Ford is said to have left Baltimore in command of a privateer, which was captured by the British. Captain Ford was taken cap-tive and placed in Dartmoor prison, where he remained for some time, but finally escaped by tunneling his way out. He went to Sweden, and after the close of the war returned to this city, having been gone about three years. On his return he found his wife living in good style. He also found that there was an addition to his household in the person of a lovely little girl, whom his neigh-bors said was the captain's and Mrs. Ford's child, but whom some of their most intimate acquaintances, it is alleged, declared was an illegitimate child. The captain and his wife, towever, claimed the child as their own offspring. Captain Ford did not long remain lanctive, but soon after his return fitted out a slaver and made several trips to Africa, landting his living cargoes in this country at Charleston, Savannab, and sometimes in Cuba. Returning home again his wife is said to have become jealous of him. Captain Ford left the house again and went west, where he located a number of land warrants, house or fort, at the mouth of the Maumee of the city of Toledo. It is over the owner-ship of this property that the suits are pend-ing. Captain Ford, after an absence of three thing to do with him, he left, going to Mexiso far as known, were his wife, Lovey, his mother and sisters, living in one of the New little girl, whose name was Emeline. In 1833 or 1834 persons from the west came 1833 or 1834 persons from the west came nere and commenced a search for the heirs of Captain Ford. To these persons it was alleged that Mrs. Buskirt, or Ford, represented that Emeline was the legitimate and only child of Captain Ford, and selling her dowry interest in the Toledo land to them, she caused Emeline to convey the fee, receiving for it a small sum of money. There was living with Mrs. Buskirt a sister named Elizabeth Ward, who, it is claimed, begged Mrs. Buskirt to undeceive Emeline and to tell her whose child she really was, so that a fraud upon the purchasers of the property might be prevented. Meanwhile another party, observing the growing importance of Toledo, inqui.ed as to

acan white another party, observing the growing importance of Toledo, inqui.ed as to the title to Ford's property, then vacant and uninclosed. After investigating to some extent Captain Ford's life, this second party came to the conclusion that the captain had left no legitimate children, and so purchased the title of the property from Captain Ford's mothers and sisters. In the course of time it happened that Ben Wade got an interest in the property, and sent some of his agents here to see that the title was clear. These agents found the marriage record of Captain Ford and Lovey Buskirt in old St. Paul's parish record. After a great deal of fighting in the Ohio courts between the owners of the two titles, the case was finally decreed in favor of the Baltimore title, depositions having been returned to the court alleging that Elizabeth Ward had swarn that Emeline was the legitimate daughter of Captain Ford and his wife Lovey. About a year afterward, however, Elizabeth Ward, who was then married to a man named Johnson, and was living near Marion, a few miles from Crisfield, Somerset county, Maryland, saw an account of the decision in a Baltimore paper, and was heard to declare that a great wrong had been committed, and that she and she alone could right. county, Maryland, saw an account of the de-cision in a Baltimore paper, and was heard to declare that a great wrong had been committed, and that she and she alone could right it. To Mr. John H. Handy, of this city, and Mr. Hyman, a western lawyer, who called to see her, she refused to disclose anything as to who the real parents of the child were, but persisted in saying that she had never said Emeline was the daughter of her sister, whereupon Mr. Hyman filed a petition to set

whereupon Mr. Hyman hied a petition to set aside the decree on the ground that it was obtained by forged and fraudulent testimony. Judge Tilden, a cousin of Simuel J. Tilden, and the principal person concerned, then brought suit to recover possession of the property lost by the decree, after which Judge Irving, of this State, by special commission took testimony to system the case. mission, took testimony to sustain the case. After a great deal of hard and skillful work, Mr. Handy succeeded at last, in 1877, in getting Mrs. Johnson, nee Elizabeth Ward, to make a statement, in which she acknowledges that Emeline was her own daughter, the child of an Irish sea captain who frequented Cantain Ford's house. Captain Ford's house. To cover her sister's disgrace, Captain Ford's wife had declared to the world that Emeline was her own child, and as such she lived for many years. And so at last the secret was disclosed. Emeline was married to a former captain of an oyster pungy, who is now living in this city. Her mother, Elizabeth Ward, died at her house,

in Somerset county, last year. A great rail-way depot has been built on the Toledo prop-erty under the Baltimore title, and, it is said, nearly three hundred dwellings. It comprises almost all of the fifth ward of that city. A large number of persons are directly or indi-rectly concerned in the case. How the States Voted for the Presidency. Philadelphia Press: A correspondent o the Press has taken the trouble to compile he following interesting table of how the everal States have voted at the Presidents lections which have been held since the

foundation of the government or their ad mission to the Union: 8 Missouri
2 Nebraska
Nevada
4 N. Hampshire
7 New Jersey
3 New York
16 N. Carolina 10 Oregon
2 Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island
12 S. Carolina.
12 Tennessee.

Barfield False to his own Ideal of Pa-New York Herald: It was entirely in the power of General Garfield to check the tor-rent of sectional passion if he had willed it so. He sat in an adjoining parlor, and knew what was doing. At any time between noon and six o'clock on Thursday, he had only to walk out of one room into another and repeat his own words, which we have quoted at the his own words, which we have quoted at the beginning of this article, to have given an entirely/different/complexion to this Presidential campaign on the Republican side from that which he has suffered it to assume. But he wilfully withheld from serving his country." He wilfully ratified a partisan policy which he himself has stigmatized as so unpatriotic that a man who pursues it deserves to find himself "without a party and without support." He starts back to his Ohio home this morning with the internal consciousness, whatever show of external stolidity he may put on, of having been false to his own ideal of patriotism. With his full assent, by the concurrent voices of his party's leaders, "the old sectional issues" are adopted for the main issues of the Republican canvass, and "the line of the country's leading thought" is subordinated to them.

Physicians all admit that quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of fever and ague, unless preceded by a reliable anti-bilious medicine. The testimony of thousands establishes beyond a doubt that Dr. Tutt's liver pills, followed by quinine, is a permanent once for chills and fever and all

THE WOMEN

York State Have Already Begun Their Canvass-What Mrs. Lilian Devereux Blake and Noble Old

Susan B. Anthony Have to Say-Gar field's Refusal to Indorse the Women's Suffragists will Result in the Election of Hancock and English.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Telegram has an interview with Mrs. Blake, Susan B. Anthony, and others of woman suffrage fame, which runs thus:

"What do you think of Hancock and Garfield?" inquired the reporter. field?" inquired the reporter.
"I like Hancock and Garfield," was the

hy reply. "Do you intend to work for Hancock?" "Yes, in a certain way."
"How is that?" "I mean to do all that I possibly can to de-feat Garfield, and it in so doing I help Han-cock, all right."

"Objection enough. He is opposed to wo-man's rights, and if he ever gets into the Presidential chair he would work against us in every possible way. Any favorable action that we might secure in congress would be nullified by his vetoing it."

As Mrs. Blake denounced Garfield her eyes anapped, and it was evident from her tone and manner that she fully meant all that she was saying.

was saying.
"How do you know that the Republicar
candidate is against you?" asked the re

"Are you sure of that?" "Of course I am. Miss Anthony told me herself that when she was lecturing in Ohio some time ago at a village not far from Gar-field's residence, she thought she would cor-ner him on the subject. So she just jumped into her carriage and rode over to see him. She had not taiked with him ten minutes before she found out that he was dreadfully oppose to woman's rights.
"So you have fully made up your mind to

do all in your power to defeat the Republican the rank and file of the Republican party, and do not mean to fight them, but I cannot advocate the election of Garfield. I think Garfield will find out before the campaign is

section. The other evening I made a speech to a large and intelligent andience on Staten Island, and on that occasion I expressed my views very plainly, indeed. The woman's rights movement is rapidly gaining ground, and we mean to atrike while the iron is hot. We have already gained a great victory in the achool question, and, so far as that is concerned, we have a vote, but we intend

the Democratic National convention?"
"Oh, the ladies were kindly received, and I am much gratified on that account." gain many votes on account of their cour-teous treatment of the ladies?"
"Certainly. The ladies will electioneer for

Miss Anthony has already begun her cam-paign against Garfield in the western part of the State of New York. She recently told Mrs. Blake that she felt much encouraged to go ahead in the good work. Miss Anthony predicts that Garfield's refusal to encourage women's rights will result in the success of Hancock in the Presidential election. She made up her mind that Garfield was not the proper man to fill the important position of shief magistrate of the nation at the time she vised all her friends in the women's rights movement to urge their husbands and broth-ers to vote for Hancock.

THE BOOK OF THE BRIBED.

"And am I one!" quoth Garfield. "Nay, not yet," Oakes Ames responded with a mild regret. "Tis well," said Garfield in a sprightlier tone; "Write me as one who took it as a loan."

night He came again with a great wakening light, And showed their names who had to bri and lo! Jim Garfield's name led all the rest.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe on the Fashlenable Women of the Day.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe delivered a long lecture before the Concord school of philosophy on modern society. Following are specimens of her dealings with her own sex: She most forcibly pointed out and condemned some of the follies of social intercourse, as seen in the women of society to day. Many a woman will pass for elegant in a ball-room, whose want of true breeding would become evident in a chosen company. The reason wny education is usually so poor among women of fashion is that it is not needed for the life they elect to lead. The arrogance and supremacy of the dressmaker of to-day was strongly portrayed. The fashionable woman says to her: "Do how you will with me. Make me modest or; immodest. The up my feet, or straighten my arms till the use of them becomes impossible. Deprive my figure of all drapery or upholster it like a winteet, or straighten my arms till the use of them becomes impossible. Deprive my fig-ure of all drapery or upholster it like a win-dow frame. Nay, set me in the center of a movable tent, but array me so people shall look at me and say I look well." Mrs. Howe further scathingly and powerfully rebuked that slavish fashion of to-day, which she says seems to have been invented in order to in-tensity that self-consciousness which is the worst ene my of beauty.

worst enemy of beauty. Miss Jennie M'Graw and Prof. Willard Fiske were married at Berlin with endles formalities—one day by civil marriage and the next with religious ceremony. Minister A. D. White mentioned at the wedding breakfast that there had been "interviews with ministers to secure dispensations from publication of the banns; interviews with various other official personages to relieve our friends now so happily united from long and triends now so happiny united from long and tedious formulities; and, finally, yesterday a marriage before the civil authorities, done, I am bound to say, with a completeness, a thoroughness, a provision for every possible contingency, an amount of reading and signing of paper, which filled us all with astonishment and admiration. And now we have ishment and admiration. And now we have had the religious ceremony, which our friend Auerbach declares an exceedingly beautiful one, and our friends may fairly be put upon the list of much-married people."

Food is digested and assimilated by Ma

**BLOOD AND SKIN** REMEDIES.

Great Suffering from Skin Disease for Sixteen Years. A Wonderful Cure.

Messis. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen.—Cuticular Remedies have done me a power of good. I have been afflicted with skin disease for sixteen years. Some days it troubled me more than others, but at night the itching nearly drove me wild. I would scratch until the blood would run down my limbs. I have had several physicians. Some said they could cure me, but others said not. I will say that before I used the Curicular Remedies I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief. But, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I thought I would try the Curicular Remedies, about which I had read so much. They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them.

Yours truly, S. A. STEELE.

SALT RHEUM

Body and Limbs Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress Street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potters: Gendemen.—I feel it a
duty to inform you, and through you all who are
interested to know the fact, that a mest disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema,
which has been under my personal observation
from its first appearance to the present time,—about
ten (10) years,—covering the greater portion of the
patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating
and itching scab, and to which all the known
methods of treating such disease had been applied
without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a profuse
application of Cuticura. I can and do heartily
advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy
which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. HOUGHTON.

A WONDERFUL CASE. Certain to be Performed.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen.—I fine your RESOLVEST to act better than any thing I have taken before. My body is nearly all clear of humor and the itching is not one quarter as bad as it used to be. I am now in good condition to begin work. Respectfully yours.—PHILIP DURELL. 189 BIRCH STREET, CLEVELAND, Murch 3, 1879.

NOTE.—Mr. Durell, for twenty years, has been a terrible sufferer. The best physicians and hospital treatment had falled to cure him. He was unable to walk when he began the use of the Cuticura REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEES & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 850 Washingto Street, Boston, 21 Front Street, Toronto, Ont., and Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggist Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; larg boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, \$1.00. RESCIVENT, \$1 per bottle CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOLLET SOAP, 25 cents CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per sake; and in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 90 cents.

COLLINS Placed over the pit of the stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Bil wollace Electro and prevent Ague and Maise for Weel Lungs, Kidneys, Lame Back COTTON GINS.

W. S. TAYLOR, Agent, 859 FRONT ST



Price of Solf Fooder or Condenser. BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

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TAYLOR GIN.



This is the seventh season of this popular Gin which combines the merits of speed, light draft, good sample, and cleaning the seed in a great er degree than any other, and is offered with th most perfect Self-Feeder and Condensor made, the following very low prices,

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lett's celebrated "Patent Stori Brush Cotton Gin," together with the Favorite Light Draft "Cotton Bloom" Cotton Gin, with Feeders and Condensers for each.

Terms given on application.

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MYSTIC RIVER, CONN.

PRANKLIN H. LUMMUS, Gen. Ag't,

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F. A. HUET & BRO. Manufacturers.

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